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Augusta county, as is well known, once included the present Kentucky; it was during the last half of the Eighteenth century the chief scene of "the winning of the West," and its people, probably more than those of any other section of the United States, helped to settle the country and establish the States west of the Alleghenies. It may be said without exaggeration that hundreds of thousands of Western people trace their ancestry to Augusta. Whether viewed from the standpoint of a historian or a genealogist, it is not believed that any county records in the country equal these in value and interest.

This great collection of abstracts and transcripts was purchased several years ago by the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution and has now been placed in the hands of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, State Regent, District of Columbia, for publication. The collection will be published in 3 royal octavo volumes of over 600 pages each, with an index of from 100 to 150 pages each. The price (subscription) will be: in paper \$15.00, cloth \$18.00 and leather \$20.00, no books delivered until subscription price is paid. The edition will be 800 and as a large number of sets will be purchased by various chapters (of the 1,125 belonging to the Society), prompt notice will be needed on the part of those wishing to obtain copies of this very valuable work. Inquiries and subscriptions should be addressed to Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, Washington, D. C.

COLONIAL FAMILIES OF THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA. A History and Genealogy of Colonial Families who Settled in the Colonies Prior to the Revolution. By Stella Pickett Hardy. Illustrated. Tobias A. Wright, Printer and Publisher, New York, 1911. Pp. xii, 643, with 51 illustrations (portraits, coats-of-arms and views of houses) and a full index.

Miss Hardy has evidently done a great deal of hard work and has compiled an exceedingly comprehensive volume, which is well arranged, printed and illustrated, and has an admirable index. Certainly no one volume which has been published has contained so much Southern (mainly Virginia) genealogy. In the main these genealogies are carefully done and will be of interest to great numbers of readers.

As in all genealogical works, especially those of the wide scope of Miss Hardy's book, there is much of bad along with the good. In the first place, it should be stated that genealogies of nine-tenths of the families treated of in *Colonial Families* have been before published in various places and by various compilers, though no mention of this is made in the volume now treated of. These various genealogies previously published are, as a rule, more comprehensive than those in Miss Hardy's book and accompanied by more documentary evidence. This would necessarily be the case when so many genealogies are in-

cluded in one volume. It should also be stated that though in very numerous instances Miss Hardy has not attempted to print genealogies in full, yet in very many other instances she has added new material or new details to the portions of the genealogies she does publish.

In order that this notice of her book may be made more valuable to students of Virginia genealogy, a list of the families included in Miss Hardy's book will be given, and after each one will be, in parenthesis, the reference to the previously published genealogy of the same family. It should be noted that Miss Hardy includes many descendants through females, whose family names do not appear in the list of genealogies in the front of her book.

Adams (*William and Mary Quarterly*, V, 159-164); Alexander (*W. and M. Q.*, VIII, 262, 263; IX, 54, 55, 252-254; X, 63-66, 132-140, 178-185; XI, 60-67, 115-121, 247-251); Ambler (Miss Du Bellet's elaborate book and Paxton's "Marshall Family," 42-45); Armistead (*W. and M. Q.*, VI, 31-33, 97-103, 164-171, 226-234; VII, 17-25, 181-186; VIII, 63-70, 133-134). The Family of Armistead of Virginia, by W. S. Appleton, Boston, 1899, and—published, however, about the same time as Miss Hardy's book—"The Armistead Family, 1635-1910," by Mrs. Virginia A. Garber, Richmond, 1911); Ball (Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," 47-144), Bassett (Keith's "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison," 27-33); Blackwell; Bolling (Robertson's "Pocahontas and Her Descendants"); Bouldin; Braxton (only in chart form in "The Carter Tree"); Brent (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XII, 439-444; XIII, 105-112, 219-222, 318-324, 435-441; XIV, 95-101, 209-215, 314-319, 426-431; XV, 93-99, 194-199, 324-329, 450-453; XVI, 96-102, 211-213; XVII, 81-83, 194-197, 308-311, 420-423; XVIII, 96-100, 224-226, 319-321, 444-447, and still in course of publication in XIX); Burwell (Keith's "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison," 34-38, *Richmond Standard*, III, 42, 43, 44, 45; "Record of the Burwell Family," by George H. Burwell and others, Richmond, 1908); Byrd ("The Writings of Col. William Byrd," edited by J. S. Bassett, New York, 1901; pp. 444-451); Carter of Corotoman ("The Carter Tree," "Some Colonial Mansions"); Carter of Hanover; Cary (Keith's "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison," 39-40; Goode's "Virginia Cousins," 281-285); Chilton (*W. and M. Q.*, Vols. X and XV); Clarkson; Collier (Goode's "Virginia Cousins," *W. and M. Q.*, Vol. VIII, Nos. 3, 4; IX, No. 3); Cooke ("Descendants of Mordecai Cooke," by W. C. Stubbs, New Orleans, 1896); Corbin (*Richmond Standard*, III, 20, 38; Chart Pedigree of Corbin Family); Creel; Downing; Duke; Duval of Maryland; Keith of Fauquier County; Ferrell; Fishback; Fitzgerald; Fitzhugh (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, I, 411-415; II, 276-280; VII, 196-199, 317-319, 425-427; VIII, 91-95, 209-211, 314-317, 430-432; IX, 99-104); Green (Green's "Notes on Culpeper County," 61-69); Gwynn; Hammond;

Hardy; Harrison (Keith's "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison," 41-52, and Appendix i-vii; Richmond *Critic*; Huddleston, Jennings (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XII, 306-310); Johnston; Langhorne; Lee ("Lee of Virginia," by E. J. Lee, 586 pages); Lightfoot (*W. and M. Q.*, II, 91-97; 204-207, 259-262); Marshall (Paxton's "Marshall Family"); Martin; Mason; Metcalfe of Fauquier, Murray, Md.; Neale; Orrick; Parker (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, VI, 86-88, 195-197, 301-305); Pickett; Raines; Ridgeley; Robinson (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XV, 445-449; XVI, 104-107, 215-217; XVII, 92-94, 205-209, 318-319, 429-432; XVIII, 104-105, 226-229, 322-324, 448-450; XIX, 97-100); Scott (Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," 587-668); Shields (*W. and M. Q.*, V, No. 2; VI, No. 1; VII, No. 3); Slaughter (Green's "Notes on Culpeper County," 85-95), Smith, Fauquier county; Steptoe; Stuart, King George county; Tayloe; Taylor (Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," 671-684); Washington (Welles' "Washington Family"; pedigree in Ford's "Writings of Washington;" Waters' "Gleanings;" Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," 516-522); Watts; Wright; Wyatt (*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, III, No. 2; V, 207; VII, No. 1; *W. and M. Q.*, II, No. 3; III, Nos. 1, 2; VI, No. 4; X, Nos. 1, 4; XII, Nos. 1, 2, 4; XVII, No. 1).

It should be repeated that though the genealogies referred to as having been previously published are usually longer and more comprehensive than those in Miss Hardy's book, and much more frequently contain documentary evidence, yet in very many instances she has made valuable additions, not in the previously published pedigrees.

A more detailed examination of some of the genealogies in Miss Hardy's book will now be made.

She should certainly have given credit to the *William and Mary Quarterly* for the Adams genealogy, for in the earlier generations she repeats information derived by Mr. C. W. Coleman, the compiler of the *William and Mary Quarterly* account from papers in the collection of this Society, which are not duplicated elsewhere and which no one but he has used. But this is a minor matter compared with the fact that she has made a Jeremiah Adams (whose descendants she gives) a son of the well known Dr. John Adams of Richmond. Dr. Adams had no such son and there is not the slightest evidence that Jeremiah Adams was related to him.

There is no proof that William Armistead (p. 22) was son of Anthony of Yorkshire, England—only a probability. Neither is there the slightest evidence that William Ball (p. 30), the emigrant, was son of William Ball of Lincoln's Inn. On page 31, an error in Hayden as to the marriage of George Ball (since corrected by the records of the county) is repeated. The statement, on page 42, as to the connection with Nathaniel Bacon is muddled. William Bassett, the emigrant,

does mention in his will "brother Nathaniel Bacon"; but how the latter was "brother" does not appear. President Nathaniel Bacon had a sister, Martha, who married Anthony Smith of Colchester, England, and their daughter, Abigail Smith, went to her uncle in Virginia and married Lewis Burwell.

On page 50 the old story of Joseph Blackwell, the emigrant, being an Oxford graduate and coming to Virginia in 1636 is repeated. Only one Joseph Blackwell was at Oxford and he was a B. A. from St. Albans Hall, 1662. On page 58, Joseph Blackwell of Virginia (1715-1787) is stated to have been educated at Oxford. Foster shows that no such person was ever at that university.

Col. John Fleming (p. 72) was never treasurer of the colony.

On page 72, the authoress had badly mixed Richard Bland, Sr., and Richard Bland, Jr. It was the elder (the husband of Ann Poythress) who was a member of the Continental Congress, the Conventions, and died October 26, 1776. Richard Bland, Jr., was born March 3, 1731, and certainly did not die in 1766, as he had a daughter born in 1770. Richard Bland, Jr., was a member of the House of Burgesses.

The first of the Braxton family "of whom we have any authentic information," was not, as stated on page 84, George, who married Mary Carter, but his father, George Braxton, who died in 1748, in his 71st year, and whose tomb remains at Mattapony Church, King and Queen county.

Instead of there being any doubt as to the relationship of Giles and George Brent, as stated on page 88, it is fully proved by indisputable evidence. Giles Brent was son of Richard Brent of Stoke and Admington. George Brent was son of George Brent of Defford, a brother of Giles Brent. Though not so stated (p. 89) Robert Brent was son of George Brent of "Woodstock." Charles Brent (p. 89) was not of "Woodstock," and was not a son of George Brent and Catherine Tiringham. He was certainly not of the "Woodstock" family and what is known of his ancestry goes to show that he was of the Lancaster County Brents. He and his descendants have no rightful place in the pedigree of the families of Giles or George Brent.

In the Burwell genealogy, on page 96, a generation is omitted. Armistead Burwell was not son of Lewis Burwell, who died in 1710; but of his son Lewis, who is properly given (with the omission of his son Armistead) on page 102. As a compensation for this it should be stated that Miss Hardy, for the first time in any regular Burwell genealogy (except the "Burwell Record," referred to above) has given correctly the descendants of President Lewis Burwell.

John Cary (p. 127) was not mayor of Bristol. On page 149 it is stated that Hon. William Thomas of York county was Councillor in 1675 and Speaker in 1680. No such person was ever Councillor or

Speaker. Thomas Ballard is no doubt intended. It would be interesting if the authoress had given her authority for the statement (p. 165) that daughters of Mordecai Cooke of Gloucester married Thomas Chilton and William Pickett.

The Grosvenors of Sutton Colfield (p. 172) have been proved not to be descended from the Cheshire family.

If there is any proof that the Virginia Fitzgeralds descend from Sir Edmund Fitzgerald (p. 216) it should have been given. On the same page is given the misleading statement, so often made by genealogists, in regard to land grants made by various kings. The kings knew nothing of Virginia land grants. They, like other official documents, were made in the king's name.

There is not the slightest evidence (p. 220) that William Fitzhugh, the emigrant, descended from the Lords Fitzhugh of Ravensworth, and there could hardly have been a greater blunder than the statement that the emigrant's father, Henry Fitzhugh, was sent to Virginia "as council for the King of England" (whatever they may mean). Henry Fitzhugh, of course, died in England. And the only Fitzhugh member of the Council, William Fitzhugh (p. 221) is not credited with that honor.

There is no evidence that Robert Green, the emigrant, was son of William Green of "Green's Norton," and it is with regret it must be said that the Gwynn genealogy, which follows, is worthless. Not the least evidence can be found to show that Sir Owen Gwynn was ever in Virginia or had anything to do with Col. Hugh Gwynn of Gloucester county, and the latter had certainly nothing to do with David Gwynn (called here his son) who is shown by the records not to have been a native of Virginia.

The Hardy genealogy appears to be carefully prepared, but strong evidence should be produced to prove the identity of Thomas Hardy (p. 236) of Lunenburg, with Thomas, son of Thomas, of Isle of Wight.

There is no evidence (p. 282) that the wife of Benjamin Harrison was named Churchill, and it is certain that Benjamin Harrison's (died 1712) son Henry was not ancestor of the "Sussex Harrisons," but died without issue. Otherwise this is a very good account of the Harrison family.

On page 301 the old, old fable of Priscilla, daughter of Governor Edmund Jennings marrying William Hill, a son of the "Marquis of Lansdown," is repeated. This error has been frequently corrected, but still springs up. Downshire is evidently the title referred to; but the Hills did not obtain their Marquiste until 1789, and it is certain that no member of this family ever came to Virginia. Mary (Hill) Read's granddaughter stated that she was daughter of "Col. Hill of

King and Queen county." No doubt this was Humphrey Hill, a well known resident of that county. Nor is there the slightest proof that Clement Read was son of Thomas and Lucy (Gwynn) Read.

If Rev. James Keith (p. 311) was son of Robert Keith, of Peterhead, proof of it should have been given, and there is absolutely no proof that Captain John Langhorne of Warwick County (the first of the name in any Virginia record) was the son of a "John Lacharne" of Wales. It should be added that John Langhorne of "Gambell" certainly did not marry a daughter of Col. William Beverley. Another statement without any foundation is that (p. 341) John Marshall, emigrant, was son of a William Marshall and was a captain in the Royal Army of Charles I. Still another error is made on page 367 when John Martin, who married Martha Burwell, is styled of Albemarle County and said to be son of Abraham Martin. He was neither; but lived in King and Queen and Caroline Counties. Though apparently a native of Ireland his parentage is unknown.

The tradition given on page 375 (though, of course, not first stated by Miss Hardy) that George Mason was a member of Parliament and a Loyalist officer has never been substantiated.

Contrary to what is stated on page 410, it is not only *not* "positively known that Alexander Parker was a grandson of Judge(?) George Parker of Accomac County," but there is positive evidence that he was not a son of any George Parker of the Eastern Shore. Alexander Parker's parentage is unknown.

Mrs. Vaden, referred to on page 426, was Elizabeth Heth, who married Thomas Vaden. Bristol Parish (p. 439) is not in Albemarle, but in Chesterfield and Prince George. The statement (p. 451) that Christopher Robinson, the loyalist, was son of William Robinson of Spotsylvania has been found to be incorrect. His descendants now recognize that he was a son of Peter Robinson. It is highly improbable that Anthony Steptoe (p. 484) was the son of a Sir Philip Steptoe. The name Steptoe does not appear in any English books on heraldry, and Anthony Steptoe, in a deposition on record in Lancaster County, states that he came to Virginia in quite a subordinate capacity.

"2-3. William Tayloe" (p. 499) was not of Richmond County, but of Lancaster, and, moreover, no evidence can be found to show that Ralph and Elizabeth (Armistead) Wormeley ever had a daughter, Letitia, or that any such person married William Tayloe.

It is true that the descendants of "9-2. John Washington" (p. 518) have not been worked out in the careful way in which those of his brother Lawrence have, but he has very numerous descendants, and many of the lines have been traced. It may also be mentioned that Bushrod Washington (p. 521) married *Henrietta* Spotswood.

The "Major Forsyth" (p. 543), whose line is said to be untraced,

was Robert Forsyth, father of the distinguished John Forsyth of Georgia.

The Wyatt genealogy, beginning on page 539, is probably in the main correct, but must be accepted as to all of its details with great caution. The total destruction of the records of Gloucester county, where most of the Wyatts lived, renders any certainty in genealogical accounts of the family most difficult to attain. There is no other genealogy in this book which should have been more carefully fortified by references and authorities than this. As it is, none are given. The attempt to trace the New Kent family is particularly dubious.

There are various misspelt names throughout the book, but these cannot be considered here.

In spite of the numerous errors that have been pointed out, by far the greater part of Miss Hardy's book is carefully prepared, accurate and interesting genealogy, and will prove of value to a very large number of persons. The reviewer can add that if he did not have access to a copy he would buy one.